E. B. MURRAY, Editor. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1877

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, like the Arab is silently folding his tent and preparing to leave us forever, if he has not indeed already taken his flight for Northern

The President and his Cabinet have decided to call no extra session of Congress before the 15th of October, as they profess to be able to get along without any appropriation during the meantime. The real cause, however, is that Mr. Hayes was expecting to receive enough Southern Democratic votes to elect a Republican Speaker of the National House, but finds that he will at present surely fail. He has postponed the extra session to endeavor by his Southern policy to secure the needed votes. In this, however, we predict that he will signally fail, and that when Congress meets in October the Democratic phalanx will be more solid than it is even now.

## THE PROPOSER TAX.

The committee on Ways and Means have reported a tax bill of five mile for Etate purposes and three for county, making a total of eight mills. From this amount the ten per cent. already paid in is to be deducted, so that the burden of the tax will be considerably lightened. The bill will in all probabil ity become a law, and our people will have to pay in this amount, which is necessary to run the government until next year.

## THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Among all the candidates who are seekers for, or mentioned in connection with this position, there is no man who stands higher in his professional character. or who is more universally respected and admired for the many virtues which mark him as a gentleman and patriot of the highest order, than General Samuel Mc-Gowan, of Abbeville. No man has led a more gallant and unselfish career than he has in every public trial, whether it be in military or civic life. His rare and brilliant attainments at the bar eminently qualify him for the highest judicial honors, and there is no man in this State in whose elevation the people would feel more just pride. He was decidedly the popular candidate of this section for the United States Senate, and nothing but the force of extraordinary and unusual circumstances could at this time have prevented his election as Chief Justice. From the very moment that he withdrew as a candidate for Chief Justice, there should have been no hesitation, no doubt. no halting by the members of the General Assembly in reaching a conclusion to elect him to the Associate position. No man in the State deserves more of the Democratic party, and no man has so many friends among all parties. We do not believe that we exaggerate in saying that General McGowan could carry three votes to where any other man mentioned for the position would get one before the people of South Carolina. He is a largebearted, noble and intellectual giant, upon whom the highest honors of his State or nation would sit with grace and honor. We sincerely hope he may be

added to the Supreme Court, where he would do himself high honor and our people lasting good. THE USURY LAW. The General Assembly is now considering the propriety of re-enacting the old Usury Law of South Carolina, whereby the charge for loaning money was limited to seven per cent. per annum. This is a very important measure, and we think its agitation should have been de-Legislature, but as the matter is squarely before the present session we think it should be permanently disposed of, for its continual agitation is injurious to the country by producing a feeling of unrest among capitalists, which, instead of reducing the rate of interest, tends to keep it high. Therefore, although in some respects we think the season for enacting a Usury Law inopportune, yet as the Legislature is called upon to adopt or reject it, we hope it will become a law without further delay. To defeat the Bill at this time would be to prejudice its passage next Fall, and therefore every effort should now be brought to bear to secure its success. That a Usury Law would benefit the material and industrial interests of the State cannot successfully be controverted. The use of money to be of public benefit must be upon such terms as to secure advantage both to borrower and lender, for if interest is too low the capitalist is injured and money is withdrawn from circulation, while if interest is too high labor is overburdened and its fruits, instead of being diffused between capital and labor, are concentrated into the hands of money lenders. thereby doing the country comparatively little good. When interest on money is too high it tends to withdraw capital from permanent investment and let it out on short loans, for when capitalists can lend money at aftern per cent, they have a sure income of fifteen dollars on every nundred, and of course they are unwilling to invest in factories, railroads. canale, &c., even if there is a prospect of making a larger dividend. They prefer the certainty of a large per cent rather than the dak of greater gains by invest-ment. The result is that cince the aboli-tion of the Usury Law a serious check has been placed upon the material prosperity of the State. To prove that this principle is recognized by the best syste. In of laws in the United States, we need only mention the fact that the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Cirolina, Georgis, Alebama, Lou-isiana, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois and

COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 7. MR. EDITOR: The past week has been ne of great moment to the people of South Carolina, as it has settled beyond doubt the policy of the new administration, and its power to carry out that policy. When we first assembled here, and was known that Willard would be brought prominently forward for the position of Chief Justice, there were many and various opinions expressed on the subject. From a purely personal standpoint it was natural to support some one of Carolina's own sons who had proven by their devotion to the State in ime of dire distress and trouble their fealty. But if service and true patriotsm was to be made the test of fitness who stood higher than Judge Willard? Surrounded by party ties, friendship, associations and gratitude to the Republican party, he cut loose from all these for the sake of right and justice, and performed his duty on the bench in as noble gratitude for Governor Hampton's undisple against the force, fraud and chicane

a manner as history presents an example of, and to Willard may the people of South Carolina render their heartfelt puted control of the State. Not that the people did not elect him, but that Judge Willard sustained the voice of the peory of the Radical party. Some parties expressed fears that some of the Demorats might bolt the nomination, but there is no probability of that. If the love of justice and patriotism did not prevent it, the certain knowledge that the finger of scorn would point forever to the apostate who, while pretending to represent the interest of South Carolina. would plunge the dagger in her heart. If Gov. Hampton had had the appointment, he would have given it to Judge Willard, and the Legislature, with all their assembled wisdom, cannot improve on his judgment. So Willard will be Chief Justice of South Carolina in less than one week.

That will create a vacancy in the posi tion of Associate Justice; and who is to fill that vacancy is the question. Many and worthy are the aspirants, but the The stockowners of a National Bank, by Justice will be selected from these four-McGowan, Haskell, McIver and Kershaw -any one of whom will adorn the bench and honor the State.

In the House the Democrats have a large majority; in the Senate the vote of the stockowners to secure the United stands 15 to 17, the Republicans having States against loss in case it should break the majority, but if one votes with the it has given to it \$90,000. For this gift Democrats that makes a tie vote, and the bank is only required to pay a yearly Lieut.-Gov. Simpson decides it. Coch- tax, which does not exceed one and a few days pass into more worthy hands. election for Chief Justice, but their oband the Democrats will win when it dues come. In this connection Gen. Gary has hardly proved true to his colors, and it is their money in permanent improvements. returns home. The people endorse ployment, more money would be in cirhis policy, so it is but just that they

The House has admitted most of the Mackeyites, having kicked out Thomas, jecting all enterprises to their interest is of Newberry, and Straker, of Orangeburg | checked. Can a farmer buy a little tract characters would render them more fit paying eighteen or twenty per cent infor cells in the Feuftentiary than seats in the House of Representatives-on account of their revolutionary, incendiary and contumacious conduct. It is probable that Mackey will follow their course, and if the plot which they had planned for the muider of the Democrata can be proven on them, they will be banded down to posterity as the arch flends of ferred to the next regular session of the all the scoundrels who have disgraced civilization in the past decade. This is the plot as told by one of the leading Republicans of the Mackey House: The Democrats and Republicans were both in the Hall, and had not the former withdrawn when they did, their fate was sealed. Chamberlain was to issue a proclamation that the Hall of the House of Representatives should be cleared, The Mackeyites were to witadraw to the permanent good to the country than any room of the Adjutant General, which was thoroughly armed and barricaded: the Democrats would have remained two hundred roughs under Whipper and Hubbard were to attack them; the U. S. troops were under Chamberlain's orders, and would have come to their assistance; the approaches to the State House were to be guarded so that no assistance from would, while building up the country the town could be rendered the Democrats, and there they were to be murdered in cold blood by these brutes, and thus the trouble of a double House ended. Notwithstanding these facts the Democrats have extended the olive branch of peace, and ask only that the past be for- it any attention. gotten, and that all shall join hands and strive for the elevation and prosperity of

in the Penitentiary; to prevent the buy and it is even announced that such an ing, selling or receiving for trade need attack will be made, and by no less a cotton between the setting and rising of will be receiled that this Mr. Blaine is the sun; the County Treasurers' pay cut down to \$800, and the Auditors' to \$700; the Sup't, of Education to \$1,875, and Senate has also passed several bills reducing pay.

Economy is pervading the whole atmosphere of legislation, and is rendering offices desirable for the honor in them and not the profit. The public debt and not the profit. The public debt worries the Legislature beyond expression, and the bills of the Bank of the State are worses than nightmares. Not one cent of either, however, will be paid until its validity is established beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Judge Wright, the colored Associated Justice, is in hot water. It was declared in a resolution introduced in the House that he was a drunkard and unfit for a funder. A committee was appointed to

OSURY.

From eighteen to twenty per cent National Banks must surely take. Money his bread and most to make

The merchant, and mechanic, too, Are all treated in the same way, And pay they must be sure to do On the future appointed day.

And if any should fail to pay, His note they promptly do protest; His credit is ruined, they say, And then deal closer with the rest.

Industry can make no profit On money at twenty per cent., And yet the banks will not stop it, While on oppression they are bent.

When the banks the country shall own Man, wife, little, big, old and young Then the misery will be known That they have by oppression done. Then more like "T. H. R." will think

And clamor for a usury law, And our late makers will not shrink From doing what they should do no When money no longer is king, But the interest of all shall unite

Property will supplant "this king,' And in its good all will delight. Then lot all continue to cry Against banks that take such per cent Till our law makers can't deny

The law on which labor is bent

MR. EDITOR: The communication T. H. R." in the issue of your paper of the 26th ultimo, advocating the old usury law, your editorial on the subject, and the notice that "eight shares of the Anderson National Bank sold this week for \$1,000, which is \$1.25 for \$1.00," has caused me to produce the above almost spontaneously. I am no poet, but send you these lines with the hope that this little effusion of mine may not have been in vain. I have made use of the words

"national banks" instead of "capitalists," not because the sentiments will not as well apply to them, if they exact such rates interest, but because the National Banks could afford to lend money at a much lower rate of interest and still make money and their stock valuable depositing with the United States Treasurer their bond for \$100,000, obtain from it uses and which constitutes its capital stock. For merely depositing the bond

ran has been talking all the the slike an half per cent. If interest was at the Independent and voting like a Republican rate of seven per cent., a bank with this on all questions of a party nature; but capital stock could pay said tax and then most fortunately for the State the balance | make yearly \$4,000. Would this not pay of power which he now holds will in a any bank sufficient'y for lending money that costs it so little? I leave this ques-They have refused so far to enter into an tion for each one to answer for himself. But I do not design now to give reason stinacy will end like the rage of a caged why I do not believe in National Banks. lion, and they will only loose by it, be- but merely to say that I agree with "T. cause it has to come sometime or other. H. R." that the necessity of the country

such a law the capitalists would invest probable that he will have to explain and consequently build up the interests some things to his constituents when he of the country. Labor would have em-Hampton and every line and letter of culation, merchants and mechanics would flourish. Under the present state of afshould expect their representatives to do faim all industrial enterprises are languishing, and will continue to languish exalted position of Associate Justice, let until the progress of capitalists in sub--both of them carpet-bag negroes, whose of land on a credit and ever pay for it by money at such high rates of interest and make spy profit after paying store rent and clerk hire? Can mechanica make anything by their trades on borrowed money, or which they have to pay such enormous rates of interest? No. None but capitalists can flourish under such circumstances. They reap all the prefits made by those who are so unfortunate as to have to borrow money; and this preates a want of confidence is the Buccess of all industrial enterprises, and works a detriment to the prosperity of the country. The high rate of interest makes the rich richer, the poor poorer. To check this and protect the industrial enterprises something must be done, and done quickly. A strict usury law will effect more other matter that at this time can engage the attention of our legislators. Capitalists will not suffer by it. They are able to take care of themselves, and if they should determine not to lend their oney at a rate of interest to be fixed by

the law, they would invest it in factories or some other local improvements that and making them an income, give employment to honest labor. The country uld be improved thereby materially But enough, for the many reasons why a mury law should be enacted must be obrious to almost all who have ever given

the State.

Reformatory legislation has not been forgotten. Salaries and officers have been reduced, and every means used to lighten the load of taxation. A bill has passed the House to hire out the convicts of the House to hire out the convicts of the talk of the terrible attack Mr. Blaine proposes to make on the Administration and its Southern policy when the extra session begins, it has not seemed to eccur to any one that, instead of Mr. Blaine's making the attack, the Mr. Blaine. It is refreshing to see that this idea has at last occurred to some one, and it is refreshing to see that this idea has at last occurred to some one. Amid all the talk of the terrible atsame Mr. Blaine who was formerly peaker of the House, and whose corres-indence attracted so much attention the School Commissioners to \$300. The year or so ago, particularly a letter in which he called the attention of some of his friends in the lobby to a railroad rul-ing of his, and intimated that he did not ing of his, and intimated that he did not make such rulings for nothing. He is the same corrupt man and tricky politician that he was then. He shielded his reputation for a long while under the tover of feroclosis attacks on the Democrats, and now that that poor line of defence is taken away from him, he is in a position in which the first bold attack will put him to rout in all his nakedness.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Editor Anderson Intelligencer; Wiry is it that Gov. Hampion declarfor Judge Willard for the office of Chief Justice? What is it that Mr. Willard has done for Gov. Hampton, and the party that elected Gov. Hampton, that now induces him to support this carpetbagger in preference to all the native-born citizens of the State? What act was it of Judge Willard's in the late campaign that assisted the Democratic party to elect Mr. Hampton? What act has Judge Willard ever performed in this State that can properly claim for him elevation over the head of Gen. Samuel McGowan, and a hundred other citizens of the State, whose characters stand unimpeached and unimpeachable, and whose legal attainments are equal, and in many instances far superior, to his? Then, in the name of the struggie through which we have passed, what does it all mean? We had hoped that Gov. Hampton

would have been contented in the discharge of the duties of Governor, and that he would have left the matter of Chief Justice to the Legislature, where i it belonged, .ut we are humiliated to see his name in public print, and as we understand by his consent, vindicating one who, in the true sense of the word, is a carpet-bagger, and who no doubt is as responsible to-day as any of his co-adventurers for the ru.aed condition of our own beloved State. If we understand the principles upon which the late campaign was made, it was to relieve the State of these miserable creatures called carpet-baggers. Then, to deny to the people the victory won through a long and hard fought campaign by electing to office that class against whom the campaign was made, is to bring upon the party at this late hour disgraceful defeat. But it is said that Judge Willard has behaved well since the election in his decisions pertaining to the election, &c. His duty performed in this particular was plain and of easy solution, and he performed it, and is entitled to that consideration only that other officials are entitled to who perform their duties. If it was desired to elect Judge Cooke it could be said for him that he is a Judge, and as good a one as Willard; and more, him \$90,000 in United States bills, which that he is a native born of the State; and more, infinitely more, he helped to elect Tilden to the Pesidency of the United States and Hampton to the office of Governor of this State; but none of these things can be said for Willard, save he is

We in the upper part of the State, by arge and overwhelming majorities, would e glad to see Gen. S. McGowan elected Chief Justice. That he is profound in the law, and the equal of any man in the State, cannot and will not be questioned. The upper counties, who wore as many red and blue shirts as any other portion of the State, hold no offices, or at least but few, in the State, and it was their votes that gave the majorities that won the election. Then give us McGowan, if demands a strict usury law. If we had you please; but if you will not, give it to a native and not to a carpet-bagger.

He was one of the first to prejudice the minds of the negro against the native whites for office, which he obtained and row holds; and he and his co-adventurers are responsible to-day for the ruined condition of the State, and we say, finding him as we do in the high and him stay where we find him.

A BLACK BRUTE.-On Friday afternoon last, Jim Houston, a stalwart negro, some 25 or 30 years of age, living on the plantation of Mr. Samuel Barron, in the icinity of Tirzah Church in this county, whipped a child of his own color so un-mercifully that his life is despaired of. The victim of the fiend's brutality is the The victim of the fiend's brutality is the son of Ed. Witherspoon, a neighbor, and over whom Honston has no legal right of control. The little boy was at Houston's house, however, by invitation, and on the evening in question Houston sent him on some errand to Mr. Barron's house. Not making the haste that Houston desired, when the little boy, only sowen or eight years old, returned to the field where Houston was at work, the latter tied the child's arms around a tree and proceeded to whip him, first, as the field where Houston was at work, the latter tied the child's arms around a tree and proceeded to whip him, first, as the brute himself admits, using cedar limbs, and afterwards hickory withes, continuing the flagolation until the child was literally flayed from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. The child was then mede to walk to the house, where he remained uncared for until the next evening, when word reached his father of the cruel treatment he had received and he was taken home, and his body, a mass of sores, was dressed. On Monday the child was brought to town for medical treatment, and piaced under care of Dr. Alexander, who expresses doubt as to its recovery. On application of the father, Trial Justice Lewis issued a warrant for the arrest of the fiend, and he was promptly brought before that official on Monday afternoon, and by him committed to iail to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon the child.

Houston appears to have no regrets for his barbarous act, speaking of it as though he had performed a meritorious deed. While on his way from the courtyard to the jail, he received the execrations of men and women of his own color, some of whom thought "Governor Hamuton"

men and women of his own color, some of whom thought "Governor Hampton would'nt make much fuss about it if they would'nt make much fuss about it if they were to take the wretchout and give him a similar flogging to that which he inflicted upon the child;" while a colored woman remarked, "Yes," and if a white man had whipped a negro that way, a regiment of soldiers would have been sent here right off!"—Yorkville Enquirer.

- Silas M. Patterson, of South Carolina Supreme Court notoriety, a son of Honest John, who represents South Carolina in the Senate, has left Columbia, where he has been in the interest of the where he has been in the interest of the Congressional Executive Committee of this city. He deciares that Hayes has sent the Radical party to the devil, and that a Republican convention will never be held in the State again. He says the South Carolina negroes are very hitter against Hayes, and that if the President were to undertake a tour of that State, they would pelt him with rotten egge. Patterson says he is mortified to think that his father is obliged to mingle with such men as Hayes and Evarts, both of whom think Returning Boards are good enough to make Presidents, but not decent enough to make Governors. cent enough to make Governors.

Maryland. Virginia, West Virginia, Commit a finded all the most reliable and prosperious states except fiscason need a finded all the most reliable and prosperious states except fiscason need to the first the House this he was a drunkard and until for a fiscal than the was a drunkard and until for a fiscal than the was a drunkard and until for and will quite likely necessary, it of the literature of the state of the s

THE LOWNDESVILLE MURDERERS. Three of them Executed, and the others

Imprisoned for Life. From the Abbeville Medium.] On last Friday Jenkins Whitner, John Allen and Wightman Allen paid the fearful forfeit of their lives for the murder of Clayton Allen at Lowndesville on Monday night, fourth of December last. The public are already so familiar with the story of this awful crime and the speedy punishment that has pursued and overtaken its brutal perpetrators that we need not go into any extended rehearsal of the facts of the case.

In March, 1876, Osborne Rhodes, a copper-colored negro, came to Lowndes-ville from Georgia and after "knocking about" in that community for some time, at length succeeded in hiring himself to

Dr. Spear, with whom he lived for eight or nine months. He was a loud-mouthed,

turbulent, pestilent fellow and soon ac-

the conduct and actions of the Radical negroes in that community. On the day before the murder he had a difficulty with his employer about the payment of his wages, and became so violent in behaiour and made such serious threats that Dr. Speer prayed the peace against him in Trial Justice Beckham's court. A warrant was issued upon which he was arrested, and in default of bail he was confined in the calaboose at Lowndesville preparatory to his removal to the jail at this place on the following day. During his confinement in the calaboose he was visited by several prominent colored ren to whom he expressed the fear that the translations of the calaboose he was visited by several prominent colored ren to whom he expressed the fear hat the white people intended to take him out and kill him that night. He asked them to collect a crowd for his rescue from such a fate and said that he yould give the alarm by a cry of murder. would give the alarm by a cry of murder. Among those who were especially active in raising this crowd were Peter and William Cozby and Wightman Allen. After perfecting this arrangement Rhodes made a proposition to Mr. Pritchard, a member of the Lowndesville town council, that if he was released from the calaboose and conveyed across the river into Georgia he would never come back to Lowndesville would never come back to Lowndesville again. To this Pritchard assented telling him that he would come to the calaboose that night with such an escort as would insure his safe conduct across the bodder. would insure his safe conduct across the border. According to agreement Pritchstrd, accompanied by Clayton Allen and Theodore Baker, repaired to the calaboose at about ten o'clock that night. On the door being opened Rhodes set up a fearful cry of murder, but upon being assured by Pritchard that no harm was intended he became quiet and agreed to go with Allen and Baker. As the party approached the Presbyterian church, some hundred yards distant from the calaboose. nundred yards distant from the calab hundred yards distant from the calaboose, they were halted by a large band of negroes and fired into. Allen fell from his horse with eight bullet holes through his body, and Baker was seriously wounded in the neck but effected his escape. The firing party instantly dispersed and the community was thrown into the wildest state of excitement by the news of this horrid crime. The most vigilant and active messures were at once taken for horid crime. The most vigilant and active messures were at once taken for the discovery of those engaged in the murder, and seventeen negroes were arrested for complicity in the crime. They confessed their guilt and were committed to jail to await their trial for murder.

In order to prevent threatened violence. the prisoners were taken to Anderson and confined in jail at that place, and as a further precaution were thence conveyed to Walhalla and there kept until the Janto Walhalla and there kept until the January term of court for this county when they were put upon trial for their lives. A jury composed of four white and eight colored men was entrusted with the case, and, after a protracted trial continuing through two days, on Sunday morning, January 14th, Judge Cooke sentenced the prisoners to be hung on April 20th. After the excitement of the late political campaign had somewhat died away there was a marked revulsion of public sentiment as to the execution of the whole was a marked revulsion of public senti-ment as to the execution of the whole number of the condemned. Petitions, numerously signed, were forwarded to Governor Hampton and the most active gencies were set to work in behalf of agencies were set to work in behalf of the prisoners. Acting upon the sugges-tions contained in these petitions, the recommendations of Judge Cooke and the earnest solicitations of the jury that tried the case, the Governor respited the sentence of the whole number of the condemned until last Friday. A further examination of the case induenced the Governor to commute the sentences of seven of the condemned to a life time imprisonment in the State positioning. These

ernor to commute the sentences of seven of the condemned to a life time imprisonment in the State penitentiary. These seven, William Johnson, Hutson Cozby, Gilbert Barton, Edward Prince, Capers Allen, Eli Hunter and Asbury Allen, were taken to Columbin on last Thursday under guard and placed in the penitentiary—the death bentence as to the remaining three was allowed to stand and on Friday they suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

The parting between these men on Thursday morning was full of emotion. Tears streamed down the swarthy cheeks of the confederates in crime as they bade each other an eternal farewell. During the day and on Thursday night the wives and children of two of the doomed men, (the other, John Allen was unmarried,) were allowed to remain with them in their cells and the time was passed in alternate tossing and prayer. Far into the night the voices of the unhappy captives floated out upon the soft spring air, and now and them a spasmodic shout of "Glory, hallelujah!" would relieve the monotonous petitions for mercy and pardon. John Alien alone of all the the

"Glory, hallelujah!" would relieve the monotonous petitions for mercy and pardon. John Alien alone, of all the three, slept. He passed the night as if no crime rested upon his head—slept right under the shadow of the gallows as if his soul was not stained with the blood of a fellow human being. Not so with Jenkins Whitner and Wightman Allen—the gray dawn found them on their knees sending up the most pitiful petitions to their Master that if it were possible he would let this cup pass from them.

On Friday morning there was the bustle of preparation on every hand. The

On Friday morning there was the bustle of preparation on every hand. The condemned were attended in their cells by Revs. Wightman and Pratt and Maxcy, colored, who prayed with the unfortunate wretches and administered the communion to them. They spent the entire morning with the prisoners and did what they could to reconcile them to their hornid fate. The two Allens were calm and self-possessed but Jenkins their normal late. The two Anons were calm and self-possessed but Jenkins Whitner was so much unnerved that the Sheriff had to dress him for the gallows. At nine o'clock the "Abbaville Riffes" At nine o'clock the "Abbeville Rifles" assembled at the jail and acted as the guard around the gallows. Two rows of sentinels were stationed in the jail yard and armed guards placed at all the entrances of the enclosure. Only such persons as had been summoned to act as guards were allowed to enter the yard and the greatest good order was preserved through the entire day. At 11 o'clock the Sheriff, accompanied by a squad of the cells of the condemned and marched the unhappy wretches out to the place of execution. The prisoners were neatly execution. The prisoners were neatly dressed in black, walked in their stockhad been shaved on the previous evening and presented a very pleasant appearance. Each wore the fatal black cap. They were accompanied by the three clergyman before named who bade them farewall at the feet of the fatal black was a second to the fatal black cap.

here to suffer the extreme penalty of the law and desire to make some statements I will first introduce Wightman Alien.

I will first introduce Wightman Alien."

Amidst a silence that was elmost painful, Wightman Alien, with blanched face and tremulous voice, arose and sald. "God hes sald, whosever cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out. I want all my friends to take warning from my presence here to-day. Get ready to meet Christ. Keep your foot in the path from earth to heaven. My friends, do not think too much of your friends; this is what brought me here. I am here to be crucified like my Saviour. I don't know.

what brought me here. I am here to be crucified like my Saviour. I don't know what I am put here for. This thing will stare you in the face when you don't expect it. May God have mercy on me."

Jenkins Whitner next arose and said: "I thank God that I am able through His mercy to stand before you. I thank God He has enabled me to flee from the wrath to come. You may rejoice at the death of one poor servant, but all have to come to this. The tall, the wise, the rev'rent head must lie as low as ours. Here's me; see me holding on to this last solemn words. I am innocent of this last solemn words. I am innocent of this—this very object. I ain't got the blood of any man on my hands. Thank God when I lie down I will have no blood on my hands. Lord bless us all, my friends that they may be able to realize their true condition. God bless you all. God loves all of you; He loves your souls. God is the ruler on high; He is able to save siners. save sinners. I can smile at my coffin down there. God bless you all, white and colored. May God bless you. May God save you all. I give my respects to Mr. Jones and family. They have been kind to us—kind to us all; and I say here upon my last solemn tomb I believe my Redeemer won't charge it to him. I'm innocent of it. Remember these words. Pray all of you. Pray that God may save your souls; that you may be able to flee from the wrath to come. Mry God bless you all and save you in His Kingdom."

His Kingdom."

John Allen then spoke as follows:
"I'm here in the hands of My God. I'm
going to tell the truth. I've got to stand
before God's judgment bar. I was with
the party that killed Mr. Allen. I fired;
I run; but I don't know whether I hit or
not. I thank God I feel that I am clear of that. Try to meet me in heaven I've tried to make my calling and elec ion sure."

The Sheriff, assisted by Mr. Hughes, then adjusted the ropes about the necks of the unhappy convicts, bade them goodbye and descended from the gallows. There was a moment of awful suspense, and at 27 minutes past 11 the drop fell with a dead thud, and the majesty of the law was fearfully vindicated. The Sheriff had taken the precaution to tack bagging around the lower part of the gallows frame, so that the contortions of the harged men could not be seen by the gallows frame, so that the contortions of the hanged men could not be seen by the multitude. Drs. Edwin Parker, of this place, O. P. Hawthorn, of Due West, and J. G. Johnson, of Lowndesville, acted as medical experts, and at 3 min-utes to 12 o'clock pronounced the three men dead, when they were cut down and deposited in neatly stringed coffice that men dead, when they were cut down and deposited in neatly stained coffins that were in waiting by the scaffold. The necks of the two Allens were completely broken, and they died almost without a struggle. Whitner lived for seventeen minutes after the drop fell, and died from asphykia, or strangulation. Wightman Allen was 31 years old, about 5 feet in height, with small body and good looking face. He was formerly the slave of James Allen, and was named good looking face. He was formerly the slave of James Allen, and was named for Bishop Wightman of the Methodist Church. He was married end had three living children. He had always lived in Lowndesville. He had no education; could neither read nor write, but possessed the average intelligence of his race. He claimed to the less that he was rock present at the abouting of Allen.

the shooting took place. It was at his house that the conspirators assembled both before and after the shooting, and this, together with the fact that he had taken an active part in raising the crowd ed to his execution. John Allen was a brother to Wight man, and was twenty-one years old. He could read a little, went to school to a colored man, Tom Heard. He had a forbidding front and an evil eye. He was a little over ave seet in height, and weighed perhaps one hundred and sixty He

not present at the shooting of Allen; that he was a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the murder at the time

upon him.

Jenkins Whitner was about twentyfour years old, and a large, stout, heavily
built black fellow, with a pretty fair
countenance and rather pleasant manners. He could read and write, and was
recognitedligent than the masses of his ners. He could read and write, and was more intelligent than the masses of his people. He was born and raised in Anderson County, and was once owned by Maxy Moorehead, who lived three miles from Anderson village. He came to Lowndesville year before last, and lived there until last December. He went to school to Mary Hicks at Anderson. He was a lightpurport of the great that He was a licatement of the squad that

He was a licatenant of the squad that murdered Alien.

The Sheriff's conduct at the execution was most admirable—he behaved like a man, and deserves the highest praise. The best order prevailed throughout the entire day, and by four o'clock in the afternoon the town was deserted. What effect this execution will have the future alone can determine.

-A large establishment has beeir opened in St. Louis for drying eggs. It is in full operation, and hundreds of thousands of dozens are going into its insatiable maw. The eggs are carefully "candled" by hand—that is, examined by "candled" by annu-that is, cannot be ignit to ascertain whether good or not-and are then thrown into an immense re and are then thrown into an immense re-ceptacle, where they are broken, and by a centrifugal operation the white and yolk are separated from the shell very much as liquid honey is separated from the comb. The liquid is then dried by heat, by patent process, and the dried article is left, resembling sugar, and is put in barrels and is ready for transporta-tion anywhere.

Of the \$258,000 that Cardozo's report showed to be in the Treasury, only \$40,000 in money was turned over to Treasurer Leaphart, it appearing that the \$218,000 difference was locked up in Solomon's bank. General Moise found in his office 750,000 copper capped ball cartridges, a sufficient amount to last the State twenty years in time of peace. Only one hundred guns, including disabled weapons, were found. Large numbers of hayonet scabbards and cartridge boxes were found, and nothing else of value,

Chicago Tribuce, (Republican):
The colored men have nothing more to ask; there is nothing which national politics can give them as a class. They are fairly started and established in the are fairly started and established in the race of life. They, are as free and secure in their freedom as all other ment, and like all other men, must take their chances. The color line in politics having been obliterated, the colored race, politically, is henceforth merged in and lost in the general mass of the people.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Kellogs remains in Washington, and mys he will contest the sext of Senator spofford.

- Why ere untried murderers like bells on the ground? Because they want nothing but hanging.

- One of the last utterances of Parson Brownlow was a declaration in favor of Hampton for President in preference to any Northern Democrat

— According to the Graphic a well trained legislator is never bribed, but adroitly sells his jack knife for \$10,000, and calls it a business transaction. A widow in fowa, whose husband was burned to death while under imprisonment for drunkenness, has obtained a judgment for \$6,000 against the man who

sold him liquor. — A facetious editor calls Austin,
Texas, the city of dead issues, because,
as it remarks, no less than fifteen papers
have died within the past ten years.

 Mrs. Mary J. Willard, wife of Marion Willard, and daughter of John S. Martin, of Laurensville, died at the residence of her husband, in the same county, on the 2nd instant.

- This remarkable statement appears among the personals of our exchanges:
"The widow of Daniel Webster, who died nearly twenty-five years ago, is still liv-

— An inebriate on being kindly questioned in a very narrow lane, across which he was reeling, as to the length of the road he had travelled, replied, "Faith it is not so much the length of it as the breadth of it that tired me." - Mrs. Martha Burkett, wife of Mr.

Willis Burkett, of Oconee County, died on the 22nd of April. She was the mother of seventeen children, most of whom are married and have families. - A hunter in Lexington boasts that

he caught a red fox a few days ago meas-uring from tip to tip four feet and one inch, and from toe to toe three feet and one inch. The race lasted four hours with seven dogs. - Among the inmates of the Nashville

Lunatic Asylum is a negro woman who lives almost entirely upon grass, which she obtains from the lawn in front of tha building. She has a great antipathy to weeds, and suffers none to grow within he enclosure. - The Turkish minister at Washing

ton has received a great number of ap-plications from young physicians, who wish to go to the seat of war as surgeons in the Turkish army. He has been com-pelled to reply that he has neither authority to cor mission nor funds to trans-

— "Will our exchanges in the old States," says a Dallas (Texas) paper, "warn their young men not to come to Texas in search of employment—unless they want employment on the farm. There is plenty of work on Texas farms to be had, but unless a man desires to labor on a farm has had better give Texas. labor on a farm, he had better give Texas a wide berth." - The Franklin Cotton Mill at Sau-

quoit, N. Y., built in 1812, and owned by H. D. Browell & Co., was burned on Friday night. The fire originated in the explosion of the watchman's lantern. Loss \$77,000. Insurance \$10,000. One hundred persons were thrown out of emplayment.

— Mr. Jennings, the London correspondent of the World, looks for a general war in Europe, and thinks it will result in a general revival in American securities, particularly in railroad securities, which are now so much depreciated. European capital will be compelled to seek investment in America. - Gen, and Mrs. Grant, with their so

Jesse, sailed for Liverpool from Philadelphia on May 7 in the Indiana. President Hayes and Cabinet offered him passage on a government vessel, but the General preferred going as a private citizen, and probably thought he could make the voyage in a much shorter time. - The Legislature is pruning the offi-

cial fruit trees close to the stem; and the people begin to feel the days of prosperity are in sight. If the salary of Auditor is primed days. weighed perhaps one hundred and sixty pounds. He confessed on his trial and from the guilows that he was present at the murder of Allen and that he fired we wait the result of this good beginning.

— The Massachusetts State Board of Health issues a circular descriptive of hydrophobia. The disease is divided into three stages—the first is marked by restlessness, the second by spases, and frething, and the third by paralysis. An attack of the disease, it says, may be avoided in a vast majority of cases, after a person has been bitten by a rabid animal, by at once washing and cauterizing the wounds with a white-hot iron or nitrate of silver. the wounds with

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that Gibern's August Flower has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Scur Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c., &c. Cout of 50,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was registred, but thoutsands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Hegular Size 75 cents. For sale by Wilhite & Williams.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of GILREATH & PEOPLES is this day dissolved by mutual con-sent. All indebted to us will please settle immediately, as we are determined to close up the old business. W. W. GILREATH, J. E. PEOPLES.

May 3, 1877.

AVING bought Mr. W. W. Gilreath's interest in the firm of Gilreath & Peoples, the business will be carried on at the old stand, under the name and style of J. E. Peoples. Call and get bargains.

May 10, 1877

45

DENTAL NOTICE. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Anderson and vicinity that he is prepared to do sill work, both in Mechanical and Operative Dentistry. Has all the late appliances for Filling, Pivoting and Treating Teath, as well as for Artificial Detraces. Prices to suit the times. All work warranted, and satisfaction guas anteed. Administras Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth when desired. Printers, Clergymen of all denominations, Physicians, School Teachers, destitute widows and orphans, work done at half usual rates.

Will remain in Anderson a short while.

Rooms over Mr. A. B. Towers store, Granite Row.

E. G. MURRAH, D. D. S. May 8, 1872

## J. W. GURLEY Of Atlanta, Georgia.

VILL be in Anderson on the 18th, 17th, and 18th of May, where he may be consulted by those suffering with the fol-Distance of the Eye and Ear, of every de

cription.

Cancer and Tumors curse without the cast of blood, and with very little or no pain.

Ulcers of the teg.

Files and Fistula, without using the knift.

Deformities of the Spirie, Crooked Fest, Discasses of the Joints, Contracted Coros, Miff Knees, Rupture, radically cure's by nechanical means.

Dr. Gurley is well known to the best difference of Anderson, sind refers by permission.

zers of Anderson, and refers by permission to Doctors P. A. Wilhite, O. R. Broyles, J. T. McFall and W. H. Nardin, at Ander-

PENDLETON FACTORY FOR SALE.

By J. H. McConnett, Shorts & Austienter

By I. S. McConnest, Sheriff & Austicates.

Giate of Sourh Carolina.

Anderson Court.

In the Court Common Pleas.

Albert J. Cliniscales, Plaintiff, against the Pendleton Manuschuring Commany, William Perry and others. Corporators, William Ramply and others, Corporators, William Ramply and others, Corporators, William Ramply and others, Common Pleas for the Court of Section. Sale of property, &c.

By virtue of an exter of the Court of Anderson, and State of South Carolina, I will expose to sale at FUBLIC CUTORY at ANDERSON.

TY-THIED DAY OF MAY next all that Valuable Property, known as the Fondleton Englery.

Situate on the Blue Ridge Railroad, three miles South of Tendleton. The Tr.3 of Land, 420 acres, more or less, will be devided into two tracts, and plate of such on exhibition.

The Water-Power, on the Twenty-Three Mile Creek, a large and never-failing atream propelling Leffel's Turbine Weise Wheels, running all machinery in the machine, and a large quantity of other machine, and a large quantity of other machine, and picker rooms, with lathes, tools, and sverything convenient.

Also, another Building, with cotton gin and press, and two sets of wool.

Also, another Building, with cotton gind press, and two sets of wool cards, pick

Also, another Building, with cotton gin and press, and two sets of wool cards, picker, &c.

Everything convenient for receiving cotton, and for chipping manufactured goods to any market.

The President's house, store-house and 25 houses for operatives, comparatively new and well arranged for hosiness and comfort. Many medals attest tile superiority of Yarns made at this Factory.

Adjoining the Factory Tract is 150 acres of land, known as the "Keaster Mill Tract," with farm, water-power, and a Grist Mill, in a first-rate neighborhood for custom. This Tract will be sold separately, and a plat of the same exhibited.

I will also sell the following new and detached machinery, that has not been in use, made by C. Damforth & Co., Patterson, N. J.: Two self-stripper Carding Machine, two Drawing Heads, one Speeder, one Yarn Press, one Grinder and one, Band Machine. Come and look at the property before day of sale. Mr. Wilson or myself will be there every day in the week, and will take pleasure in showing it.

My Poet Office is Pendleton, & C.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money cash; balance in two equal instalments, payable respectively on 1st January, 1878, and 1st January, 1879, with interest from day of Bue at seven per cent. per annum, to be secured by bond and mortgage of the prevales, and machinery, and policies of insurance, equal to the unpaid balance of purchase money, to be assigned. Receiver Pendleton Manufacturing

L. P. SMITH.

NEW FIRM.

GOODS.

WE would respectfully inform the citi-fornaed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, and would solicit a share of pub-lic patronage. We steal exclusively in

MEN'S WEAR. And have just received a fresh lot of Goods from New York, consisting of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMFRES, DRAB DETES, &c.

HATE! We also have a choice selection of the latest style Hats and Gents' Orayats of the latest pattern. We will sell very cheap for CASHI

Call and examine our stock, and we can make it to your interest to purchese from us J. R. SMITH

Is in the opposite room, and will be glad to see his old friends and customers. He is ready and prepared to Cut your clothes and make them p. in the latest style. Come and see us at ... Cully's Corner. March 29, 1877 L. P. SMITH & CO.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS AT THE

Emporium of Fashion.

WISH to call the attention of the La-dies to my Spring Stock of Goods. Hats of every style and quality—the Cheapest ever sold in this market. A beautiful lot Flowers, Ribbons, Neckties, and other novelties. The best lot of Shoes ever brought to this place—hand-made in Winchester, Va., and warranted to wear well.

Dress Goods in great variety. Kid and Lyle Thread GLOVES. New Prints at 8 1-Se.—12 yards for one dollar.

The Hantun-Making and Hilli-mery Departments are in charge of competent and experienced Lades, who guarantee satisfaction. I sell for Cash, and cannot be undersold. Give no a call and satisfy yourselves. Z. D. CHAMBLEE,

Proprietor of Emporium of Fashio April 5, 1877 26 ly Miss Lizzie Williams & Co.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

Arriving Daily at the

LADIES'

NOVELTHES of every kind. BYATS of every quality and style. We prepared to please the most fastidious. Fishmen, Nock Ties and Trim misness, of the very latest texture and

Dress Goods of every variety. Glaves, from the Lyle Thread to the Alexander Kid, at prices that will plass. Mases that will tempt the eye and not

ampty the purse. A gured of the Montus and Billinery Departinclude complete. Our corps of Ladies are compaient, and are determined NOT TO BID PIXCELLED. We propose selling for Cash and Short

Give us a call before you buy your spring March 29, 2577

Notice of Final Settlement.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of Estate Edmond accoracy, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on Saturday, 9th day of June next, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.

J. A. McCRARY, Adm's.

May 3, 1877